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SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES, CONFERENCES AND RELATED QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In its resolution 48/91 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and adopted the Programme of Action proposed for the Third Decade.

In paragraph 16 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies analysing information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination.

The addendum to the report contains information received by the Centre for Human Rights on the activities undertaken or envisaged by Governments and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations within the framework of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

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Introduction

1. In its resolution 49/146 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly decided to adopt the revised programme of action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003), which is contained in the annex to the above-mentioned resolution. It also invited all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

2. This report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 49/146, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

3. In paragraph 18 of the same resolution, the General Assembly

> "Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade."

4. The present report contains information on the implementation of the Programme of Action by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies; the addendum contains information from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Commission on Human Rights

5. At its fifty-first session, the Commission on Human Rights discussed the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and declared that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether institutionalized or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority, such as "ethnic cleansing", were among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means. The Commission, by its resolution 1995/11, invited the Secretary-General to do his utmost to establish a focal point within the United Nations Centre for Human Rights responsible for reviewing information concerning activities carried out within the framework of the Third Decade and for making specific recommendations on activities to be undertaken.

6. By the same resolution, the Commission also invited the Secretary-General to take action to coordinate all the programmes currently being carried out by United Nations bodies with a view to achieving the objectives of the Third Decade; to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports full information on such workers. It requested the Secretary-General to

publish and distribute as soon as possible the model legislation on racism and racial discrimination for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination.

7. The Commission invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education.

8. In the same vein the Commission, in paragraph 9 of its decision 1995/104, also recommended, through the Economic and Social Council, that the General Assembly at its fiftieth session consider the possibility of convening a world conference against racism.

9. With respect to contemporary forms of racism, the Commission considered the reports of the Special Rapporteur on this issue. By its resolution 1995/12 of 24 February 1995, the Commission requested its Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to continue to examine, in accordance with his mandate, incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, negrophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance, as well as governmental measures to overcome them, and to report on these matters to the Commission at its fifty-second session.

10. The Commission also encouraged the Special Rapporteur to present concrete recommendations on specific measures which could be taken at the national, regional and international levels; the Commission regretted that he had encountered difficulties in preparing his report, owing to the lack of necessary resources; and requested the Secretary-General to provide him with all necessary assistance to enable him to submit an interim report to the next session of the General Assembly and a comprehensive report to the next session of the Commission. In addition, it requested the Special Rapporteur to continue his exchange of views with the relevant mechanisms and treaty bodies within the United Nations system in order to further enhance their effectiveness and mutual cooperation. It also requested the Special Rapporteur to make the fullest use of all additional sources of information, including country visits and the evaluation of mass media, and to elicit the responses of Governments with regard to allegations.

11. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to elicit the views of Governments on the possibility of using existing voluntary funds and of establishing a new voluntary fund for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of victims of acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to prepare a report thereon to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session for its consideration.

12. With respect to the transition to democracy in South Africa, it is worthwhile underlining that at its last session, the Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1995/9, took note of the final report of the Special Rapporteur for monitoring the transition to democracy in South Africa, Ms. Judith Sefi Attah (E/CN.4/1995/24) and expressed its appreciation for

the important role she had played. In the same resolution, the Commission expressed its profound satisfaction at the entry into force of South Africa's new Constitution, the holding of one person/one vote elections, the convening of South Africa's new Parliament and the installation of its President and Government of National Unity. It considered that the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on monitoring the transition to democracy in South Africa had been successfully concluded, and decided to remove the item from its agenda, as of its fifty-second session. The mandate of the ad hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa was also terminated in view of the ending of apartheid and laying the foundations for a new non-racial and democratic South Africa.

13. Concerning the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Commission, by its resolution 1995/10, recognized that the diligent application and monitoring of the Convention by the international community had greatly assisted the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa. It also decided to remove this item from its agenda.

B. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

14. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), established under the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, has the tasks of examining periodic reports submitted by States parties on their implementation of the Convention, consideration of communications from individuals or groups under the terms of article 14 of the Convention, and deliberation on disputes between States parties.

15. At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, CERD, under its agenda item on the Third Decade, continued preparations for a joint meeting with the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, scheduled to take place on 8 August 1995. The primary purpose of this meeting will be to elaborate recommendations concerning appropriately coordinated and comprehensive measures to be taken at the national and international levels to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. In the preparatory discussions members of CERD have stressed the need for the development of mutually beneficial models for cooperation between the Committee and the Subcommission and for shared reflection on appropriate responses to situations of impending or actual massive violations of human rights which have a racial discrimination component.

16. During its forty-sixth session, CERD met with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and engaged in a useful exchange of views. Both the Special Rapporteur and members of CERD took the opportunity to clarify the nature of their respective mandates, to offer comments on their activities and to suggest strategies for cooperation. It was agreed that neither the Special Rapporteur nor CERD should act in an isolated manner and that they had much to offer each other in terms of information, mutual support in their exchanges with States parties, and in theoretical reflection on issues of racial discrimination.

17. An important contribution of CERD to the Third Decade is its development of innovatory procedures to address situations of racial discrimination requiring urgent responses and in developing its early warning procedure. Early warning measures are aimed at preventing existing problems from escalating into conflicts and may include confidence-building measures to identify and support structures to strengthen racial tolerance and consolidate peace in order to prevent a relapse into conflict in situations where it has occurred. Urgent procedures are aimed at responding to problems requiring immediate attention to prevent or limit the scale or number of serious violations of the Convention.

18. At its forty-fifth session, CERD considered the situation in five countries under its early warning and urgent procedures agenda item: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Croatia, Israel, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda. At its forty-sixth session these countries remained on the agenda and were joined by the Russian Federation, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Algeria, Mexico and Burundi. With regard to each of these countries, CERD has either requested urgent reports from the Government or taken other appropriate action within its mandate. Countries listed under the agenda item remain for consideration by the Committee until it decides that they should be deleted from the list.

19. The Committee has not yet amended its rules of procedure to reflect its practice under the early warning and urgent procedures agenda item and has instead decided to postpone the formulation of any amendments until its practice is further developed.

20. CERD believes that increased effectiveness in its task of examining the periodic reports submitted by States parties would constitute an important contribution to the Third Decade. It has accordingly continued to develop its procedure whereby, with regard to countries the reports of which are seriously overdue, it proceeds to an examination of the situation in that country based on the last report which has been submitted. It is the experience of the Committee that the bringing of States parties into this review procedure is increasingly resulting in the submission of outstanding reports. Many States, however, have not responded to the concerns of the Committee and, at its forty-seventh session, it will accordingly commence a second round of reviews. In this round the reviews will concern States parties which have not yet submitted outstanding reports following an earlier review.

21. CERD continues to develop further strategies to improve its functioning and effectiveness, such as the drafting of General Recommendations to assist States in fulfilling their reporting obligations, examining State party reports as soon following their submission as possible, dealing speedily with communications submitted under article 14 of the Convention, and increasing the range of information which it takes into consideration in conducting its activities.

C. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

22. Trenchant issues were addressed on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1995. The Secretary-General, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, highlighted in his message that: "The

United Nations offers a medium of communication between cultures, and a resource for Member States to study each other's strategies for accommodating diversity. National Governments can create structures to protect minorities. The media can foster awareness of the common ties of humanity spanning different communities."

23. The Secretary-General emphasized, however, that much remained to be done, the more so as the vast political and technological changes that had occurred around the globe had, while bringing new possibilities for understanding between peoples, brought with them economic and social uncertainty. In that climate, some had sought security in smaller and more exclusive racial and ethnic groupings, leading to social marginalization, suffering and conflict.

24. He considered that, in the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, it was important to recognize that racial tolerance was fundamental to achieving the goals of the Charter. It was vital to assuring international security, human rights, the international rule of law and social and economic development. Many elements of society could help to promote tolerance. The United Nations offered a medium of communication between cultures and a resource for Member States to study each other's strategies for accommodating diversity. That could foster awareness of the common ties of humanity that spanned the different racial groups.

25. The message concluded that it was essential for the international community to continue its efforts. With renewed dedication and commitment, it would be possible to create the world of peace and prosperity envisioned in the Charter 50 years previously.

26. In connection with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the High Commissioner for Human Rights stated in a message that the observances of the day since 1967 had provided opportunities for reaffirming the need to put an end to racial discrimination, segregation and apartheid, and for channelling the forces of enlightened public opinion which are required to reach this goal. In 1993, the international community, through the World Conference on Human Rights, reaffirmed its commitment to eliminate discrimination and called special attention to the need to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as a priority task for the international community and the Governments. The World Conference further called for a world-wide promotion campaign against racism, racial discrimination and contemporary forms and manifestations of racism.

27. The High Commissioner underlined that the United Nations had developed a wide range of mechanisms to combat discrimination including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the new Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism and the Third United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In addition, 1995 had been declared by the General Assembly the International Year for Tolerance.

28. Promotion and protection of the enjoyment of all human rights by all is a fundamental element of the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and promotion of equality and combating discrimination are a part of each area

of his activities, from visits to countries, to advisory services and acting to prevent discrimination. Racism and racial discrimination are today responsible for untold large-scale human tragedies and suffering and, in addition, throughout the world the daily lives of millions of human beings are poisoned by racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia.

29. The High Commissioner thus emphasized that effective ways must be sought in order to respond to these tragedies. States which had not done so should ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and in each country its provision should be embodied in national law. Human rights education and the creation of a climate of tolerance and understanding among different communities should play a significant role in combating discrimination. In this context, the different cultures which constitute the common heritage of all have an important role to play. Cultural diversity must be perceived as a means of enriching human values and strengthening human rights standards. Sensitivity training in the early school years and the broader-based community action programmes are important tools to achieve this objective.

30. Consideration should also be given, he stated, to setting up community relations commissions not only in areas where tensions have actually emerged but also as a general mechanism in all communities. Such commissions could reinforce existing inter-group understanding and identify at an early stage the seeds of future tension so as to act preventively. The participation of vulnerable groups in the elaboration of national and local plans of action is also crucial as a tangible acknowledgement of their dignity and of the principle of equality. The High Commissioner concluded by stating that the challenge to eliminate racism and racial discrimination is great, but that the dramatic changes in South Africa in the last years gave hope that tolerance and mutual respect can overcome hatred and exclusion.

31. The Secretary-General's message for this special day was communicated at the Round Table at the Palais des Nations organized by the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Information Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

32. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights deplored the current resurgence of racist ideologies and practices, especially those of a socio-economic nature, amounting to economic apartheid, and insidious forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and ethnic conflict. Round Table participants and invited guests discussed the theme "National and international mobilization against racism and racial discrimination".

33. The discussion was led by Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, and the members of the panel were Mr. Ivan Garvalov, Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Mr. Andrés Guerrero, Education for Development Officer, UNICEF, and Dr. Deborah Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches.

34. Representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the United Nations Office at Geneva and representatives of non-governmental organizations participated in the Round Table.

35. In his introduction, Mr. Fall said that the purpose of the Round Table was to examine the persistence of racism and racial discrimination and to seek ways of cutting off their manifestations. The discussion was taking place at the moment when, despite the disappearance of all institutionalized forms of racial discrimination from the world, the international community was still confronted with a resurgence of racist ideologies and practices, particularly in the economic and social fields; with subtle forms of racism and discrimination that took on the colouring of nationalism or national or continental preference and, lastly, with xenophobia, hatred and ethnic conflicts.

36. Mr. Fall ended his statement by emphasizing that the launching of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination demonstrated the will of the international community not to compromise with what must be recognized as one of the major paradoxes of the times, namely, the coexistence of unprecedented global integration with the resurgence of intolerance in all its forms. He, consequently, hoped that, by the end of the Third Decade and on the threshold of the second millennium, article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stated that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood", would find its full expression in every part of the world.

37. In his presentation on "United Nations action to combat racism and racial discrimination", Mr. Ivan Garvalov gave an account of various aspects of the campaign against apartheid, which had begun in 1946. He cited the two previous Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1983 and 1983-1993), during which the United Nations and its specialized agencies had mobilized the international community against racism and racial discrimination.

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the body responsible for monitoring the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, had played a major role in that strategy by endeavouring to induce the States parties to comply with the provisions of that legal instrument. Thus, some States had amended their Constitutions and adopted laws to repress racial discrimination in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the civil and political ones. Educational programmes had also been established to teach the principle of non-discrimination and transform mentalities and behaviour. National machinery had been set up to promote human rights and ensure respect for the rights of ethnic, racial and religious minorities and indigenous peoples. However, despite the progress that had been made, racial discrimination, xenophobia and anti-Semitism persisted.

39. He said that one of the major obstacles which the Committee had encountered in its 25 years of work was the non-application at the national level of some of the provisions of the International Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the non-submission or tardy submission of the periodic reports of the States parties. Also, several States refused to "declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred" and "incitement to racial discrimination" and to "declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other

propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination ...", as required by article 4 of the Convention. Other States asserted that there was no racial discrimination in their territories, although the facts proved otherwise.

40. Concerning the problem of minorities, he noted that the United Nations had not yet arrived at an internationally accepted definition of the term. Some States awarded collective rights to minorities, including administrative autonomy, and guaranteed those rights in their Constitutions, while others argued that the international instruments on the subject admitted only individual rights. There were also States which favoured assimilation in the name of the uniqueness of the nation, while others rejected it.

41. Mr. Garvalov urged the United Nations to give priority to the promotion and protection of human rights and to face the new challenge of the contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination. He also proposed closer cooperation between CERD, the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

42. Mr. Andrés Guerrero dealt with "education and tolerance as a means to overcome racism and racial discrimination". He described the methods that UNICEF had developed in the framework of its Education for Development programme with a view to changing the perceptions and attitudes of children with respect to those who were different from them, whether they belonged to the North or the South. Those methods enabled children to become aware of their own prejudices and caused them to look for the sources.

43. The programme and the teaching techniques it comprised were based on five concepts, namely, interdependence, images and perceptions, social justice, conflict and change. Understanding each of those concepts brought into play a three-phase learning process based on teaching aids such as photographs, texts and audiovisual materials. The first phase was one of exploration which enabled the child to collect information for analysis and prepare a synthesis on a given subject. The second phase required a personal response by the child to the problems with which he or she was confronted, while the third phase was that of taking action. The whole approach should enable the child to replace erroneous concepts and attitudes by a more correct understanding and more appropriate behaviour, whether in respect of planetary interdependence, images and perceptions of other cultures, social justice, conflict resolution or the individual or social changes to be expected.

44. During the discussion which followed the four presentations, one participant urged the United Nations to undertake vigorous action against incitement to racial or ethnic hatred and incitement to genocide or ethnic cleansing. In that connection, it was recalled that article III of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide provided that conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide, attempt to commit genocide and complicity in genocide were punishable acts. Similarly, reference was made to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which prohibited all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin.

In the same order of ideas, the question was asked whether there was not a basic contradiction in many democracies between the unrestricted promotion of the right to freedom of expression and the propagation of racist ideas.

45. Some participants expressed their regret that, unlike the first Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Second and Third Decades had not aroused the same avid enthusiasm within the international community. Nevertheless, general welcome was expressed for the fact that the United Nations, through the mandate confided to the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, had decided to attack the resurgence of anti-Semitism.

46. One participant pointed out that the role of leaders of opinion was important in developing mental perceptions. It was generally agreed that it was necessary to educate the public through the media so as to encourage tolerance.

47. Several participants expressed the hope that, as recommended by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, a world conference against racism and racial discrimination would be convened.

48. Mr. Ibrahima Fall concluded the work of the Round Table by assuring the participants of the commitment of the High Commissioner and Centre for Human Rights to the campaign against racism and racial discrimination and encouraged the participants to pursue their own activities to the same end.

D. Activities of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

49. In his report to the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1995/78 and Add.1), Mr. Glèlè-Ahanhanzo, Special Rapporteur, presented his findings on contemporary manifestations of racism and racial discrimination in several countries. He has undertaken a mission to Brazil and is planning visits to Germany and France. He regretted that the mission to the United Kingdom had to be postponed due to a lack of financial resources. The visit will take place in the second half of 1995.

50. At the fifty-first session of the Commission, the Special Rapporteur introduced his report; he had also made a preliminary report to the General Assembly (A/49/677). The Special Rapporteur emphasized that biological racism persisted and coexisted with cultural racism. Reporting on his field mission to the United States of America in 1994, he welcomed the great openness with which he had been received by the United States Government and numerous non-governmental organizations. He had, however, concluded that there was still some social dysfunction owing to the persistence of racism and racial discrimination. The concept of affirmative action should be updated to remedy economic and social disparities, and measures should be taken to prevent the creation of racist organizations and to outlaw racist propaganda.

51. He concluded that the information gathered showed that, at the national, regional and international levels, there had been a mobilization of Governments and competent organizations and institutions against the rise of

racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Special Rapporteur could only welcome this trend and encourage all the individuals and bodies concerned to keep up their efforts and to redouble their vigilance so as to frustrate racist and xenophobic acts and practices, which often paraded as nationalism and national or continental preference.

52. He hoped for strict measures against individuals and organizations engaging in racist attacks and endangering the life or violating the physical integrity of foreigners, refugees or persons belonging to ethnic minorities, so as to put an end to racist and xenophobic violence in 1995.

E. Activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

1. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

[Original: English]
[5 April 1995]

53. Before Namibian independence and the multiracial elections which ushered in the Government of National Unity in South Africa, UNCHS (Habitat) had been providing assistance to refugees of the African National Congress (ANC), Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia to develop the basic guidelines for post-independence housing and urban development policy for Namibia.

54. Since the independence of Namibia, UNCHS (Habitat) has contributed to the development and implementation of local government and housing for Namibia seeking not only to redress the imbalances within the human settlements sector, but also to empower and restore the dignity and social status of non-whites through land ownership and access to adequate housing.

2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

[Original: English]
[8 May 1995]

55. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has a mandate to provide international protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions to the problem of refugees. In this context, UNHCR is involved in efforts to prevent the circumstances which force people to flee in search of international protection. UNHCR shares, therefore, the objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in that elimination of these human rights violations would help prevent refugee flows, facilitate the reception of refugees in countries of asylum, and promote the durability of voluntary repatriation as a solution.

56. The link between these issues and the role of UNHCR is now widely recognized, and has been specifically referred to in General Assembly resolutions 47/105 and 48/116.

57. During 1994, UNHCR undertook an important number of initiatives in response to these concerns within the efforts of the international community and in the framework of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial

Discrimination. Education and training in human rights law has gained momentum in UNHCR's extensive programme of seminars in every region of the world. In this regard a training manual on human rights and refugee protection has just been finalized. This manual, which includes an important chapter on racial discrimination, is currently being tested in training courses for UNHCR staff, both in the field and at headquarters.

58. The Office has launched a public awareness campaign in over a dozen countries of asylum in Europe and North and Latin America in order to combat racism and xenophobia and sensitize people to the plight of refugees. In 1995, UNHCR is also expanding its campaign in Africa and the Middle East.

3. World Food Programme

[Original: English]
[18 April 1995]

59. On the subject of General Assembly resolution 49/146 of 23 December 1994, the World Food Programme advised the Secretary-General that WFP programmes, both development and relief, are planned and implemented on strict conditions of racial equality and non-discrimination. Inasmuch as relief operations are all-embracing, victims of racial discrimination, if affected by food shortages, would be part of the beneficiary groups such as refugees or internally displaced persons and would automatically have access to WFP food aid, if covered by a government request or under United Nations auspices. As an example, the Rwandan refugees in Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania could be considered victims of racial discrimination, or at least they feel threatened by such discrimination. They receive WFP assistance on a large scale.

60. Apart from such programmes, however, WFP does not have specific projects designed in favour of victims of racial discrimination. In principle, this could be done if large groups exist requiring such assistance. The World Food Programme would be happy to consider any proposals that the Centre for Human Rights wishes to make.

4. International Labour Organization

[Original: English]
[24 April 1995]

61. The International Labour Organization reported that the key themes of ILO's present budget cycle (1994-1995) as well as the Director-General's proposals for the 1996-1997 cycle, include the defence of human rights. The basic principle of the elimination of discrimination is therefore integral to all ILO's activities.

62. The principal means of action in this field is through international labour standards. Among these standards three are of particular interest.

63. The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) has been ratified by 119 countries, and counts among ILO's fundamental human rights instruments. The Director-General is launching a campaign for its

wider ratification and better implementation, as a result of the discussions pertinent to the seventy-fifth anniversary of ILO in 1994, and the results of the World Summit for Social Development held in March 1995. Chapter III of the Programme of Action of the Summit calls for "safeguarding and promoting respect for basic workers' rights, including the prohibition of forced and child labour, freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively, equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and non-discrimination in employment". The Programme of Action further states that Governments should "strongly consider ratification and full implementation of ILO Conventions in these areas", which of course includes Convention No. 111.

64. In addition to supervising the implementation of this Convention, the ILO carries out a number of promotional and assistance activities concerning it, both at headquarters and in the field. An example is a Sub-Regional Tripartite Seminar for Economies in Transition in East Asia on the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment (April 1995).

65. The Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107) and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) are the only two international Conventions on this subject. Convention No. 107 was ratified by 27 countries and Convention No. 169, which revised it, has so far been ratified by 8 countries, 5 of which had previously been bound by Convention No. 107. There is a strong element of prevention of discrimination on the basis of race inherent in these instruments.

66. In execution of its responsibilities related to combating racism and in the context of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, ILO carries out a large number of promotional and assistance activities concerning indigenous and tribal peoples around the world. These are intended in some cases to assist Governments and indigenous representatives to analyse Convention No. 169 to determine whether they wish to ratify it; to promote the implementation of its principles even in the absence of ratification; and to assist development initiatives affecting indigenous and tribal peoples irrespective of the ratification. Recent examples are ILO participation in the conclusion of the indigenous peoples element of the follow-up to the Peace Agreement for Guatemala, concluded on 31 March 1995; assistance to Bolivia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and others to construct a framework for conducting indigenous affairs; assistance to tribal peoples in India to form economic cooperatives for their own development; and assisting the Russian Federation to convene an international donor's conference in September 1995 for the benefit of the indigenous and tribal peoples of that country.

67. In all cases in which the relevant Conventions have been ratified, ILO's supervisory bodies examine government reports and other information concerning their implementation and make comments with a view to helping countries improve their implementation.

II. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

68. The Centre for Human Rights will organize an inter-agency meeting on the work of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the second half of 1995.

III. STATUS OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

69. The Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination is a continuation of that established in 1973 by the General Assembly in application of paragraph 17 of the Programme of Action for the first Decade (contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973) and re-established in 1983 in the framework of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade (contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983).

70. Notwithstanding the commitments made by the international community, especially at the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993) at which the rapid and complete elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination was declared to be a priority task of the international community, contributions to the Fund have remained below the levels hoped for. Nevertheless, on 2 June 1995 it was reported that no contributions were received for 1995. Only Norway pledged to contribute. It is therefore certain that, unless a supplementary financing effort is made, very few of the activities planned for the 1994-1997 period will be carried out. It is important to note that contributors can allocate their contributions to whatever particular activities they deem especially worthy of interest within the context of the effort to combat racism and racial discrimination. The current status of the Fund is reflected in the annex.

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

71. In regard to the plan of activities to be carried out during the first third of the Third Decade (1994-1997) (see E/1994/97, paras. 66-69), to date the Centre has not been in a position to initiate their implementation because of lack of financial and human resources. In this regard, in pursuance of the Commission's recommendation in paragraph 21 of its resolution 1995/11, there is a need to establish a focal point for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to coordinate the activities called for under the Third Decade. It should be noted that as yet, for the same reason, no action has been taken regarding the proposal to erect a memorial in honour of the victims of racism and racial discrimination (E/1994/97 para. 75), bearing in mind the recommendation contained in the report that "the study of the feasibility of this project should be entrusted to the Secretary-General". Furthermore, the recommendation to the Commission to convene a third world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination is pending the decision of the General Assembly.

72. In accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action, a strategy is in preparation for information, mobilization and communication for the Third Decade. The strategy for this programme takes into account two landmark developments - the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action itself, and the creation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The strategy will also take into account the current status of contemporary forms of racism worldwide, the forces behind them, and integrated concomitant action for indigenous peoples, women and children, and minorities when faced with racial discrimination. Coordinated cohesive action will be

explored regarding the Decades for indigenous peoples and human rights education and all actors concerned, including United Nations agencies, IGOs and NGOs.

V. CONCLUSION

73. The contributions made by the various United Nations bodies and organizations, Governments, IGOs and NGOs to the work of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination illustrate global and concerted efforts to address the issues and to provide long-lasting solutions.

74. The international community has been alerted to the eruption of new forms of racism causing massive violations of human rights, which calls for the continued efforts of the international community to eradicate racism and to ensure racial harmony. To that end, the recommendations contained in this report and those made by the Commission on Human Rights should be taken into account, in particular:

(a) The Special Rapporteur should take into account all kinds of information, including from the mass media. To support his work the Centre for Human Rights should build up its database and access information from diverse sources;

(b) Governments should contribute, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, educators and the media, to the implementation of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education; the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, other appropriate bodies and competent non-governmental organizations, would support efforts by the High Commissioner in the implementation of the Plan;

(c) The Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, should finalize its comprehensive review of the programme of information and publications in the field of human rights; DPI, in cooperation with the Centre, should utilize United Nations information centres to disseminate basic information and reference materials on human rights and fundamental freedoms; the High Commissioner for Human Rights should coordinate and harmonize human rights information strategies within the United Nations system. It should be recalled that the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Commission, at its fifty-third session, a report on public information activities, with special emphasis on the activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, including information on expenditures incurred in the biennium 1994-1995 and those envisaged for future activities and other questions;

(d) All Member States should establish or, where they already exist, strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; the Secretary-General should give a high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in this regard, as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights, and should invite Member States which had not yet done so to inform him of their views concerning possible forms of participation by national institutions in United Nations meetings dealing with human rights;

(e) Consideration should be given to establishing "community relations commissions" not only in areas where tensions have actually emerged, but also as a general mechanism in all communities. Such commissions could reinforce existing inter-group understanding. At an early stage, they could identify the seeds of future tension and take preventive action. Consideration could also be given to the participation of vulnerable groups in the elaboration of national and local plans of action, essential as a tangible recognition of the dignity of the individuals concerned and of the principle of equality.

Annex

SCHEDULE OF PLEDGES MADE AND CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE TRUST FUND FOR THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE (THIRD) DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION FROM 1985 TO APRIL 1995

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1994	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1994-1995 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1994 AND 1995	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 30 APRIL 1995
(5.4) PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
AUSTRIA	-	(5 000)	-	(5 000)	-	-
DOMINICA	-	2 002	-	2 002	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	(2 002)	-	(2 002)	-	-
JAPAN	10 000	10 000	-	20 000	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	5 934	-	5 934	-	-
NIGERIA	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	-
SWEDEN	-	7 997	-	7 997	-	-
THAILAND	1 000	(1 000)	-	-	-	-
TUNISIA	2 000	-	-	-	-	2 000
SUBTOTAL	13 000	19 931	-	30 931	-	2 000

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1994	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1994-1995 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1994 AND 1995	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1994
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
AUSTRIA	-	(5 000)	-	(5 000)	-	-
DOMINICA	-	2 002	-	2 002	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	(2 002)	-	(2 002)	-	-
JAPAN	10 000	-	-	10 000	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	5 934	-	5 934	-	-
NIGERIA	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	-
THAILAND	1 000	(1 000)	-	-	-	-
TUNISIA	2 000	-	-	-	-	2 000
SUBTOTAL	13 000	1 934	-	12 934	-	2 000

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1992	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1992-1993 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1992 AND 1993	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993
COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
UGANDA	2 388	1 239	-	2 388	-	1 239
UKRAINE	1 828	6 018	-	3 026	-	4 820
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		1 826	-	1 826	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	(2)	15 370	-	15 368	-	-
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1 536	1 239	-	-	-	2 775
URUGUAY	545	1 321	-	930	-	936
VENEZUELA	-	2 427	-	639	-	1 788
VIET NAM	1 882	1 239	-	-	-	3 121
YEMEN	1 194	607	-	-	-	1 801
YUGOSLAVIA	800	1 757	-	-	-	2 557
ZAIRE	(407)	1 239	-	2 000	-	(1 168)
ZAMBIA	(2 510)	1 239	-	201	-	(1 472)
ZIMBABWE	-	2 086	-	-	-	2 086
SUBTOTAL	163 700	315 858	-	213 662	-	265 896
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
BANGLADESH	-	340	-	340	-	-
DENMARK	-	51 800	-	51 800	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	2 002	-	2 002	-	-
JAPAN	10 000	20 000	-	20 000	-	10 000
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	-	6 000	-	6 000	-	-
SAINT LUCIA	-	500	-	500	-	-
SAINT VINCENT AND GRENADINES	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
SAN MARINO		2 000		2 000		
THAILAND	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
TUNISIA	-	2 000	-	-	-	2 000
SUBTOTAL	11 000	85 642	-	83 642	-	13 000

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1992	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1992 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1992	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1992
COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
UGANDA	2 388	362	-	2 388	-	362
UKRAINE	1 828	1 198	-	-	-	3 026
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		546	-	546	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	(2)	4 534	-	4 532	-	-
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1 536	362	-	-	-	1 898
URUGUAY	545	385	-	545	-	385
VENEZUELA	-	639	-	639	-	-
VIET NAM	1 882	362	-	-	-	2 244
YEMEN	1 194	(270)	-	-	-	924
YUGOSLAVIA	800	635	-	-	-	1 435
ZAIRE	(407)	362	-	2 000	-	(2 045)
ZAMBIA	(2 510)	362	-	201	-	(2 349)
ZIMBABWE	-	993	-	-	-	993
SUBTOTAL	163 700	91 830	-	74 037	(16)	181 509
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
BANGLADESH	-	340	-	340	-	-
DENMARK	-	51 800	-	51 800	-	-
JAPAN	10 000	-	-	10 000	-	-
SAINT LUCIA	-	500	-	500	-	-
SAINT VINCENT AND GRENADINES	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
THAILAND	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
SUBTOTAL	11 000	53 640	-	63 640	-	1 000

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1990	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1990-1991 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1990 AND 1991	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1991
TRUST FUND FOR THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
AUSTRIA	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
DOMINICA	-	1 993	-	1 993	-	-
JAPAN	-	20 000	-	10 000	-	10 000
MALAYSIA	-	500	-	500	-	-
THAILAND	-	1 000	-	-	-	1 000
SUBTOTAL	-	28 493	-	17 493	-	11 000
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE						
ARGENTINA	-	6 996	-	6 996	-	-
AUSTRIA	-	11 000	-	11 000	-	-
CANADA	-	51 684	-	51 684	-	-
CHILE	-	2 000	-	-	-	2 000
DENMARK	-	325 498	-	325 498	-	-
ECUADOR	-	900	-	900	-	-
FINLAND	-	346 198	-	345 839	359	-
FRANCE	43 478	103 175	-	146 653	-	-
GERMANY	-	261 853	119 048	261 853	(5 952)	125 000
GREECE	-	11 245	-	6 245	-	5 000
ICELAND	2 300	2 410	-	4 710	-	-
IRELAND	-	3 572	-	3 572	-	-
ITALY	-	60 000	60 000	30 000	-	90 000
JAPAN	-	100 000	-	50 000	-	50 000
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	7 874	6 803	-	691	13 986
LUXEMBOURG	-	2 917	-	2 917	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	82 362	52 632	81 797	565	52 632
NEW ZEALAND	-	35 361	-	35 361	-	-
NORWAY	-	99 985	-	99 985	-	-
PHILIPPINES	-	440		440		-
SPAIN	-	71 529	-	71 529	-	-
SRI LANKA	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
SWEDEN	-	169 097		169 097		-
SWITZERLAND	-	23 649	-	23 649	-	-
TUNISIA	-	1 209	-	1 299	(90)	-

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1988	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1988, 1989 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1988 AND 1989	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1989
COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1 162	896	-	1 508	-	550
URUGUAY	(1 156)	949	-	75	-	(282)
VENEZUELA	-	1 904	-	743	-	1 161
VIET NAM	-	896	-	-	-	896
YUGOSLAVIA	(649)	1 699	-	1 050	-	-
ZAIRE	4 802	896	-	5 091	-	607
ZAMBIA	(2 622)	896	-	1 770	-	(3 496)
SUBTOTAL	129 951	218 851	-	205 912	-	142 890
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
BAHAMAS	-	500	-	500	-	-
CAMEROON	-	906	-	906	-	-
INDONESIA	-	2 500	-	2 500	-	-
ITALY	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
JAMAICA	-	500	-	500	-	-
JAPAN	-	20 000	-	20 000	-	-
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	-	3 000	-	3 000	-	-
SWAZILAND	1 015	-	-	760	255	-
SUBTOTAL	1 015	47 406	-	48 166	255	-

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1988	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1988 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS 1988	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1988
COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	-	7 236	-	7 236	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	461	-	461	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	-	3 625	-	3 625	-	-
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1 162	346	-	1 508	-	-
URUGUAY	(1 156)	366	-	-	-	(790)
VENEZUELA	-	743	-	743	-	-
VIET NAM	-	346	-	-	-	346
YUGOSLAVIA	(649)	649	-	-	-	-
ZAIRE	4 802	346	-	5 091	-	57
ZAMBIA	(2 622)	346	-	-	-	(2 276)
SUBTOTAL	129 951	83 387	-	79 666	-	133 672
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
BAHAMAS	-	500	-	500	-	-
ITALY	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
JAPAN	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
SWAZILAND	1 015	-	-	-	168	847
SUBTOTAL	1 015	20 500	-	20 500	168	847
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE						
ARGENTINA	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
AUSTRALIA	-	3 573	-	3 573	-	-
AUSTRIA	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
BELGIUM	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
BRAZIL	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
CANADA	-	24 390	-	24 390	-	-
DENMARK	-	294 540	-	294 540	-	-
FINLAND	-	154 923	-	154 923	-	-
FRANCE	-	94 790	-	18 519	-	76 271

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1986	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1986 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS DURING 1986	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1986
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
AUSTRIA	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
CAMEROON	-	2 711	-	2 711	-	-
CANADA	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	-
ITALY	-	4 000	-	4 000	-	-
JAPAN	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
NORWAY	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
SWAZILAND	-	-	901	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	-	34 711	901	34 711	-	901
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE						
AUSTRIA	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
BRAZIL	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
CAMEROON	-	1 345	-	1 345	-	-
CANADA	7 299	(53)	-	7 103	143	-
CYPRUS	-	300	-	300	-	-
DENMARK	-	120 402	-	120 402	-	-
FINLAND	-	104 305	-	104 306	-	-
FRANCE	-	37 594	-	37 594	-	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	-	94 787	-	99 216	(4 429)	-
GREECE	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
ICELAND	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	-
IRELAND	-	10 872	-	10 872	-	-
JAPAN	-	50 000	-	50 000	-	-
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	2 959	-	2 959	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	1 422	-	1 422	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	165 811	-	165 811	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	-	13 400	-	13 400	-	-
NORWAY	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
SAN MARINO	-	2 117	-	2 117	-	-
SPAIN	-	12 900	-	13 176	(273)	
SWEDEN	-	72 020	-	72 020	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-	91 756	-	93 013	(1 257)	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	86 000	-	-	-	86 000
YUGOSLAVIA	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
SUBTOTAL	12 299	889 940	-	817 056	(5 816)	91 000

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1986	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1986 AND 1987 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS DURING 1986 AND 1987	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1987
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
AUSTRIA	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
BAHAMAS	-	500	-	500	-	-
BANGLADESH	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
CAMEROON	-	2 711	-	2 711	-	-
CANADA	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	-
CHINA	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
INDIA	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
ITALY	-	4 000	-	4 000	-	-
JAPAN	-	20 000	-	20 000	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
NORWAY	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
SWAZILAND	-	901	-	-	(114)	1 015
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
SUBTOTAL	-	60 112	-	67 211	(114)	1 015
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE						
AUSTRIA	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
BELGIUM	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
BRAZIL	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
CAMEROON	-	1 345	-	1 345	-	-
CANADA	7 299	7 639	-	14 530	400	-
CYPRUS	-	300	-	300	-	-
DENMARK	-	120 402	-	120 402	-	-
FINLAND	-	238 353	-	238 353	-	-
FRANCE	-	78 244	-	78 244	-	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	-	214 476	-	210 905	(4 429)	-
GREECE	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
ICELAND	-	4 000	-	4 000	-	-
IRELAND	-	19 812	-	19 812	-	-
ITALY	-	100 000	-	100 000	-	-
JAPAN	-	100 000	-	100 000	-	-
KENYA	-	500	-	500	-	-
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	2 959	-	2 959	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	2 523	-	2 523	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	165 011	-	165 011	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	-	29 010	-	29 010	-	-
NORWAY	-	55 000	-	55 000	-	-
SAN MARINO	-	2 117	-	2 117	-	-
SENEGAL	-	106	-	106	-	-
SPAIN	-	32 100	-	32 373	(273)	-
SWEDEN	-	72 020	-	72 020	-	-

COUNTRIES/TRUST FUNDS	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 1 JANUARY 1984	ADD: PLEDGES FOR 1984 AND 1985 AND ADJUSTMENTS OF PRIOR PLEDGES	ADD: PLEDGES FOR FUTURE YEARS	LESS: COLLECTIONS DURING 1984 AND 1985	LESS: LOSS (GAIN) ON EXCHANGE	UNPAID PLEDGES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1985
PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION						
BELGIUM	-	1 500	-	1 500	-	-
DENMARK	-	8 000	-	8 000	-	-
FINLAND	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	-	4 000	-	4 000	-	-
NORWAY	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
SPAIN	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
SWEDEN	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
SUBTOTAL	-	34 500	-	34 500	-	-
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE						
AUSTRALIA	-	12 816	-	12 816	-	-
AUSTRIA	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
BELGIUM	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
BRAZIL	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-
CANADA	-	52 756	7 246	43 991	1 466	14 545
CYPRUS	-	250	-	250	-	-
DENMARK	-	197 971	-	197 971	-	-
FINLAND	-	163 533	-	163 533	-	-
FRANCE	-	47 071	-	46 813	258	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	-	143 311	-	143 311	-	-
GREECE	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
IRELAND	-	12 771	-	12 771	-	-
JORDAN	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
KENYA	-	400	-	400	-	-
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	2 286	-	2 286	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	2 582	-	2 582	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	110 750	-	110 750	-	-
SAN MARINO	-	2 259	-	2 259	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	12 903	-	-	12 903
SWEDEN	-	60 790	-	60 790	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-	60 540	-	60 540	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	-	12 445	-	12 445	-	-
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON	-	1 114	-	1 114	-	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	100 000	-	100 000	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
SUBTOTAL	5 000	1 022 645	20 149	1 013 622	1 724	32 448